

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH."—Shakespeare.

VOL. I.

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NO 12.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

**Electors of Oxford.**—"Shall the sword [of party spirit] devour forever?" Shall we never bury our civil dissensions, and look with united zeal and patriotism to the rights and interests of our common country? Is it not time for all parties to unite in the support of such men and measures as shall tend to harmonize the people; to give a new impulse to social order; to yield to patriotism the triumphs of party; and to strengthen and endear the bonds of national union? To obtain such valuable objects no sacrifice should be thought too great that is not totally incompatible with sound discretion, and a clear conscience. But beyond these sacred barriers it is impossible to pass.

Do, then, these obstacles oppose the support of Mr. Crawford? He is a professed duellist! He has confessedly killed one man, and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation! This crime was not committed in the thoughtless days of youth; but at the meridian of life; and after he had passed several years in the daily habit of lecturing others, in a public school, upon subjects of piety and morality, and of admonishing youth against the transient sallies of unbridled passions. Nor was it committed upon a man, who was his equal, in the full possession of all his mental and bodily powers; but upon one, who, though he possessed many good and shining qualities, was notoriously a drunkard, and had lost one of his eyes in a previous "drunken brawl." Such a man he deliberately marked for a victim—followed him from one County to another—found him at a public Tavern, at his cups—and finally succeeded in sending him to his great account, with all his follies on his head. But it is said Mr. Crawford has repented of this act; I hope he has; and I devoutly pray that he may find pardon and forgiveness at that dread Tribunal, before which, he and I, and all mankind, both high and low, rich and poor, must sooner or later submit to judgment. It does not, however, appear that one single syllable of regret has ever yet escaped his lips upon the subject; but I can readily imagine that when he looked seriously upon the mangled victim of his violence, and saw him lying low in the dust, and festering in the blood which his own hands had thus wantonly shed, and reflected upon the distracted family which he had so ruthlessly plunged into lamentation and woe, he must for once have dropped his lofty front; and, with all his courtly complacence, have found himself incapable of smiling upon the dreadful scene.

Such a man I cannot support for President of the United States, and if a majority of the people can, I can only cry in the language of a fallen patriot: "Then, O God, be merciful to my country; lay not this sin to her charge; let there be no inquisition for the blood" [of Van Allen]; but if any, and if the blood of man, shed by violence, must call for vengeance from thy throne, O then, in wrath remember mercy, and let thy vengeance fall alone upon him who perpetrated the cruel deed; and upon all who approve and countenance the infernal act.

TURNER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

**Sketches of the Mineralogy and Geology of Oxford County.**.....No. 5.

**AMETHYST.**—The precious gems have, in all ages, carried with them an intrinsic value. They have ever sparkled on the bosom of beauty, and shed their radiance around the brow of the chieftain. The regularity of their forms, and the sun-like splendor of their colors, have, in many ages, warranted the belief of their magical creation and talismanic power. In common apprehension, it can hardly be believed that the more beautiful crystallized minerals, are thus fashioned from the ordinary operations of nature. Their origin has been attributed to some mysterious agency, and they have been wrought for use, and worn by many, more from some supposed inherent virtue, than for the beauty of the gem. Amethyst derives its name from two Greek words signifying an antidote to drunkenness; and it was supposed by the ancient Persians, that wine, quaffed from a goblet of this mineral, lost its power of intoxication over the reveller. Kings, containing this mineral, were supposed to extend to the fortunate wearer the same propitious influence.

This mineral is found in the towns of Watford and Lovell, in this County, possessing uncommon beauty. Mr. Joseph Sanderson, of the former place, in ploughing on his farm, a few years since, accidentally discovered a beautiful purple looking stone, which he preserved. It is a crystal of Amethyst; a six-sided prism, with a similar pyramidal termination. It measures eight inches and a half in circumference; the faces of the pyramid are two inches in length, but the prism is quite short, not being much longer than the faces of the pyramid. It is very transparent for so large a specimen, and presents a most splendid rich purple color. It was supposed by many to be thus fashioned by the Indians, and now nine out of ten, who see and examine it, cannot believe but that the hand of art has been applied to its lustrous and

angular sides. Some search has been made at the same place for other specimens, but none yet have been found. As there is in that vicinity an abundance of crystallized Quartz, and as this is a subspecies of that mineral, it is very likely that more Amethysts may be found.

Mr. Oliver Stone, of the same town, a few years since, in sinking a well near by his house and in blasting a ledge that hindered his progress, broke in upon a cavity in the rock, that was lined with Amethysts. They were small; but beautiful in their color and crystallization. None others have ever been found, in that vicinity, but fine crystals of Quartz are common.

A Mr. Hutchins of Lovell, about three years since, picked up on his farm a beautiful looking stone, about the size of a 12 lb. shot, and breaking it into pieces, disposed some of them to the Jewellers in Portland. Professor Cleaveland obtaining one of them, pronounced it to be one of the finest specimens of Amethyst he had ever seen. The writer has in possession the larger fragment, exhibiting an imperfect crystallization. It is transparent as the finest specimens of Quartz, exhibiting a delicate purple color, not quite so deep as in the one at Watford, but equally beautiful. I have seen a few poorer specimens from the same place.

This locality richly merits a careful examination. In analyzing this mineral it yields siliceous, 97.50, and the remaining parts belong to Alumina, iron and manganese, and it differs only in its color from common crystals of Quartz. This mineral sometimes exhibits a fine blue color, and has always been deemed valuable in the hands of the lapidary. The ancients esteemed it highly, and put it to a variety of purposes. In the Royal Library, at Paris, is a bust of Tragan, engraved on Amethyst. These are the only localities known in this State, and it is very rare in any of the other States. Some few very imperfect specimens have been obtained from the White-Hills in New Hampshire, near by the Notch.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Trenton Emporium.

### PROGRESS OF REPORT.

"Well, sir, I can take care of myself," said Julia Pellew to her husband as they were taking tea together in their little parlor, one delightful summer afternoon. Just at that moment, and while the words were yet on her tongue, the door opened and Miss Polly Gaw entered the room on one of her flying afternoon visits. Julia could not avoid coloring up a little at this sudden intrusion, for this young lady's visits were always intrusive, and Miss Gaw evidently saw or suspected that she had dropped in at a moment when her company was not the most desirable. However, she got herself seated, and entertained her neighbor with a history of some of the concerns of every family in the neighborhood, about three hours long. There was a minute and detailed account of Mrs. D's party, with a list of all who were not invited, among whom she was most careful to remind that she, Julia, was one; then the progress of the courtships in the country; the domestic squabbles of her acquaintances; the scandals of the week; the motions of the old widower who lived on Appleby farm, betokening an approaching union with the Squire's daughter, and who were jealous thereat; and a hundred other topics, equally interesting and profitable, were all spread out on the carpet.

Mr. Pellew had made his escape soon from the table, and Miss Polly did not fail to comment largely on the savage unsociability of husbands, insisting that they were as restless and unhappy in the marriage noose as caged up tigers, and instancing how gay and young and spruce they immediately became on losing their wives; kindly and most sympathetically adding, "if you were to drop off, my dear Julia, Mr. Pellew would in ten days, be the most gallant and agreeable man in the village. After enjoying herself, and entertaining Julia thus delightfully until it began to grow late, she gathered up her knitting and sallied out to make a call or two before she went home.

Mr. and Mrs. Pellew were young, had been married about a year, and were mutually as happy in their union as love and virtue, and similar tastes and dispositions could make them. He was engaged in business, which, with industry and good management, yielded him a genteel living; he had embarked in it, however, without a capital of his own, but was enabled to gain the credit necessary in his business. This amiable family had numerous relatives and acquaintances—were looked upon by the good and sensible part of the neighborhood as patterns of virtue, and were generally loved and admired.

The visit of their friend Miss Polly was forgotten in a day or two, but things began before long to wear rather a strange aspect. Time after time, Mrs. Pellew observed that her visitors, who began to be much more numerous than before, put on long faces, and in a condoling strain lectured on the trials of the marriage state, the necessity of forbearance, and of the exercise of Christian patience, mingled with sundry hints about the rights of the sex, and the best manner of managing un-

ruly husbands, and now and then a half expressive sympathetic pity for her. She could not, for her life, understand what all this meant—and attributed it to every cause but the right one.

Nor was Mr. Pellew to escape this new and to him unaccountable change of current of public feeling towards him. The first symptom he saw was a coldness and slyness on the part of his wife's relatives; some of them even refusing to speak to him. The female part of his acquaintance scolded at him, and what was worse, he thought his customers began to neglect him. Day by day things grew worse—at last his creditors began to push—he was alarmed—he had never before been asked for money; his credit had been perfect; he wondered and waited for the issue; it came in half a dozen prosecutions, judgments and executions.

It was now time to rouse up. As these things were in progress, he appeared to be in utter surprise, and to view them with perfect incredulity, not being willing to believe, scarcely the evidence of his senses. Now he demanded the cause of this strange treatment, and with some difficulty he ascertained that it arose from the unhappy separation about to take place between him and his wife! and the cruel manner in which he had used her. He demanded the author of the story, and was referred to an old gentleman, who was required to tell his former. The old man gave his wife—his, her neighbor's wife, and so the tale was traced down, through about five and twenty months, growing rather less at every step until it came to Miss Polly Gaw—she had affirmed that she overheard Mr. Pellew and his wife engaged in a violent quarrel, and even heard a distinct affirmation on her part she would leave him.

Mr. Pellew now hit upon an expedient to bring matters to a close at once. He invited all such of his wife's relatives, his neighbors, his creditors, &c. as were within his reach, to meet at his house on business of the utmost importance. About twenty assembled, among them Miss Gaw and half a dozen of the principal mouth pieces in the village. He then stated to them his business—recounted the stories he had heard—traced them all down to their origin, and demanded of Miss Polly her reasons for the report she had raised. Cornered up so unexpectedly, and suddenly, she candidly confessed that the only foundation for what she had said, was that on the afternoon she had paid the visit first mentioned, she had heard, as she entered, Mrs. Pellew say "well, sir, I can take care of myself." And she wished to know if Julia Pellew would deny this. Julia replied, she would not—she had barbaqued a pair of fine fat quails for her husband's supper, and had been helping him to a choice bit—he had pressed her to keep it herself, saying she was too kind; and she did, on the occasion utter the offensive words, "Well, sir, I'll take care of myself."

A burst of astonishment succeeded. Miss Gaw ran out of the room like a woman who had lost her senses. The worthy couple received the congratulations of all the honest people present; and though the knaves shook their heads, and pretended to be mighty glad the truth had come out, it was with a grace that half concealed their sorrow. Thereafter not a syllable was ever whispered about the before much talked of separation.

But thus it is, gentle reader, that one half of the tea table stories originate, and who would think there were still as many ready to believe them, and trumpet them about as there were in Alesbury in Molly Gaw's time.

**Triflers.**—Anicris once gave a public specimen of his dexterity by driving a carriage along straight lines to the astonishment of the beholders; but Plato shook his head and cried "this man can have done nothing useful, who has spent so much time upon trifles." Another showed his dexterity of hand before Alexander the Great by throwing a heap of peas, through a bodkin singly, without missing once. The man expected a great reward. Alexander ordered him a present of peas, that he might not want balls for his bauble. One boasting before Diogenes of having won the prize at the course, Diogenes told him, a deer could run much faster, yet was a timorous creature.

### TIME—FAME—OBLIVION.

*Extract from the Italian; on the ruins of an ancient citadel.*—"I inquired of Time—To whom, said I, was erected this building, which you have levelled to the ground. Time made no answer; but spread his quick wings and hastened his flight. I then spoke to Fame—O thou, the parent of all that survives! Thou who—She said: her troubled and sorrow swollen eyes upon the ground, in the attitude of one whose heart is too full to utter words. Wondering and confused at what I had seen, I was turning aside from the monument, when I saw Oblivion stepping from stone to stone. Thou, exclaimed I, thou must be acquainted with it; ah, shew me!—He interrupted me with a voice like deep thunder at a distance—I care not what it has been—it is now mine."

## AGRICULTURAL.

### PLANTING CHERRY STONES.

To the Editor of the New-England Farmer.

SIR,—I avail myself of your valuable paper to inquire the right season and best manner of planting Cherry stones. I have planted them in the autumn and in the spring; cracked and whole; lightly covered, and on the surface without success. I have noticed that they vegetate when left to themselves under the trees; and when dropped by the birds at a distance. As I have generally kept them some months in the house before planting, it may be that the vegetative power is destroyed by their becoming too dry. A. B.

The American Gardener's Calendar, under the month of August, contains the following paragraph, which may perhaps, be of use to our correspondent.

"Preserve peach, plum, cherry and apricot stones, &c. to sow for raising stocks to bud and graft on. These may either be sown immediately or preserved till October or any of the following months, in common garden earth or moist sand; but it will be necessary to embrace the first opportunity in the spring, if not before to sow them before the stones open and the radicals begin to shoot, otherwise a great number of these would be injured in the act of sowing. You may mix stones with either earth or sand, which put into garden spots or boxes, and plunge these to their edges, and no deeper, in some dry border till the time of sowing. Every day that they are kept out of the ground is an injury to them, and if preserved in a dry state till spring, very few will vegetate for a year after, and the far greater number not at all.

Another work entitled "The Practical American Gardener," gives the following directions relating to the same subject.

"Peach, plum, apricot and cherry stones should be carefully collected, to plant for raising stocks. Plant them immediately in the seed beds, and you may continue to collect and plant till the ground is frozen; for although it will answer to plant them in the spring, in case of necessity, yet very few will vegetate then."

Some writers inform us that the surest way of preserving the vegetative principle in seeds is to wrap them in absorbent paper, and pack them in raisins or moist brown sugar. We have no personal knowledge, however, of the efficacy of that mode of preserving seeds. We should be glad if the experiment were tried with cherry stones, which may be planted in the spring, and its result published.

### SLEEP OF THE LEAVES.

"What Linnæus has called the sleep of the leaves, appears to depend wholly upon the defect of the action of light and heat, and the excess of the operation of moisture.

"This singular but constant phenomenon was never scientifically observed, till the attention of the botanist of Upsal was fortunately directed to it. He was examining particularly a species of lotus, in which four flowers had appeared during the day, and he missed two in the evening; by accurate inspection, he soon discovered that these two were hidden by the leaves which had closed round them. Such a circumstance could not be lost upon so acute an observer. He immediately took a lantern, went into his garden, and witnessed a series of curious facts before unknown. All the simple leaves of the plants he examined, had an arrangement totally different from their arrangement in the day; and the greater number of them were seen closed or folded together.

"The sleep of leaves is, in some cases, capable of being produced artificially. Decandolle made his experiment on the sensitive plant. By confining it in a dark place in the day time, the leaves soon closed; but on illuminating the chamber with many lamps, they again expanded. So sensible were they to the effect of light and radiant heat.

"The cause of the preservation of the leaves of evergreens through the winter is not accurately known. From the experiments of Hales, it appears that the force of the sap is much less in plants of this species, and probably there is a certain degree of circulation throughout the winter; their juices are less watery than those of other plants, and probably less liable to be coagulated by cold, and they are defended by stronger coatings from the action of the elements.

"The production of the other parts of the plant takes place at the time the leaves are most vigorously performing their functions. If the leaves are stripped off from a tree in the spring, it unfortunately dies, and when many of the leaves of forest trees are injured by blasts, the trees always become stagheaded and unhealthy.

"The leaves are necessary for the existence of the individual tree, the flowers for the continuance of the species. Of all the parts of plants, they are the most refined, the most beautiful in their structure, and appear as the master-work of nature in the vegetable kingdom. The elegance of their tints, the variety of their forms, the delicacy of their organization, and the adoption of their parts, are all calculated to awaken our curiosity, and excite our admiration." Davy.







In the present case is, what is meant by being resident in a particular town, on the 21st of March, 1821, and there dwelling, and having a home. In many instances, it may be an inquiry of great nicety, and difficult of solution and perhaps no general principle can be established beforehand, embracing all cases. And of course, each case must be decided on its own particular facts. Our present inquiry is, whether the pauper, in the case before us, resided, dwelt, and had her home, in the town of Hebron, on the day the act passed? We must give a reasonable construction, to the words of the law, and proceed on the ground that the legislature intended, by the use of the expression, "dwells and has his home," to designate some permanent abode, a residence with an intention to remain, or at least without an intention of removal—something more than the habits and life of a wanderer, who has no place where he has a right to continue, and call it, and claim it, as his *rightful home*. In the present case, we do not deem it necessary to be more definite and explicit. Our decision is confined to the facts before us, and from a review of those facts, we are clearly of opinion, that the pauper, can in no legal sense, be considered as dwelling and having her home in Hebron, on the 21st of March, 1821. It is true, she was in that town, on that day, and had been for a few days before, and for five days after. But there are no facts in the case, indicating a permanent residence or home there, but on the contrary, she seems to have been wandering from town to town, for years before the law was passed, and for months after; having no settled place of abode, here to-day and gone to-morrow, floating about in society, in that course, which friendship and sympathy directed. We are of opinion, that such a residence, as this was in Hebron, could never have been intended by the legislature, as a dwelling and home in Hebron, and the consequence is, she gained no settlement in that town, by virtue of such occasional, and as it were, momentary residence. The provision of the statute does not embrace such a case as hers, and therefore her settlement in Buckfield still continues. We over-rule the exceptions, and affirm the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas.

#### GREEN vs. BUCKFIELD

This was assumed for supplies furnished to the wife of one Jeremiah Hodgson, Jr. whose family was broken up and dispersed about nine years before the commencement of the action. The father originally had his settlement in Buckfield, but for two or three years previous to March 21, 1821, he resided and had his home in Lewiston. At the time of the passage of the act, two of his minor children were supported as paupers by the town of Buckfield, and the wife resided in Green, having lived apart from her husband many years, and neither of them having exercised any care or control over the children, and having had no intercourse with them since their dispersion.

The father was a poor man, but had never received any assistance personally, as a pauper. But the principal question was, whether the supplies furnished to his children were constructively supplied to himself as a pauper, within the meaning of the act?

MELLEY, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court as follows:

It is admitted, that the pauper has her settlement in Buckfield, unless her husband gained one in Lewiston, in virtue of his residence in that town on the 21st of March, 1821, that being the date of the act of 1821, ch. 122, relative to the settlement and support of the poor. The counsel for the plaintiffs have relied upon two objections to show that the residence of the pauper's husband in Lewiston, at the time above mentioned, has not changed his settlement from Buckfield to Lewiston.

1. They have urged that the intention of the legislature was, that no persons, *excepting those who had no settlement in any town in the State*, should gain one in the town in which he might reside at the date of the act, in virtue of such residence. And to establish this position, they have relied on the last clause of the first section, which is in these words:—"but all settlements already gained, by force of said laws or otherwise, shall remain until lost by gaining others in some of the ways hereafter mentioned." We do not perceive the force of this argument; for though the clause relates to settlements "already gained," it also provides for their continuance no longer than until others shall be gained, in some of the ways afterwards mentioned in the act; and "residence" in any town, at the time and under the circumstances mentioned in the act, is one of those ways. We are therefore of opinion, that the pauper was a person, capable of gaining a settlement in the manner before stated, within the true intent of the act.

2. The next inquiry is, whether he did so gain one.

Under the seventh mode of gaining a settlement, stated in the second section, is the following provision, viz.:—"Any person, resident in any town, at the date of the passage of this act, who has not within one year previous to that date, received support or supplies from some town as a pauper, shall be deemed to have a settlement in the town, where he then dwells and has his home."

The case finds that the pauper did dwell and have his home in Lewiston, on the 21st of March 1821, and that he had not personally received support or supplies from any town as a pauper, within one year previous to that date. The only question then is, whether supplies furnished during that year to his children, who had neither lived with him nor been dependent on him for several years before, are to be considered as furnished to the father as a pauper, within the true meaning of the statute. The

plaintiff's counsel contends that they are. In giving a construction to the above clause, it should be remembered, that the statute provisions with respect to the settlement and support of the poor are perfectly arbitrary, not founded on any natural connection or moral obligation, at least so far as they regard the liabilities of towns. Hence the argument which has been urged, grounded on the liability of a father to maintain his children, seems to furnish no reasons for the construction contended for by the plaintiff's counsel. Besides, there seems little room for construction, when the language of a statute is plain and unambiguous. It is equally true that in such cases all the words of a statute are to be considered as having a meaning, and none are to be rejected as useless. As the statute was intended to introduce and establish new principles, it seems that the provision under consideration, was designed to fix all settlements, on the day the act was passed, so that in the decision of questions, which might afterwards arise, the 21st of March, 1821, might be resorted to, as the point at which to commence inquiries. But it will be seen at once, that the principles urged by the plaintiff's counsel would completely defeat such an object. Because, if supplies furnished to a man's children, in other parts of the State, and having no connection with his family, are to be considered as constructively furnished to the father, his residence in a particular town, on the day the act was passed, will be no decisive proof of his having gained a settlement in such town; all will be left in uncertainty, and after the lapse of a few years, the principle will lead to confusion. But the word "pauper," in the clause now in question, must not be rejected; it forms a distinct and important part of it. The residence of any person in any town on the day the act was passed, fixed his settlement there, unless within a year he had received support and supplies as a pauper. Therefore, if the supplies furnished to a man's absent children, who are paupers, according to the argument, be deemed as constructively furnished to the man himself still this is not enough; they must be furnished to the father as a pauper, to bring the case within the exception; it must be within the rule. It is not pretended in the case before us, that the father was a pauper within the year, or personally received any aid from any town. Now can it have been the intention of the legislature, that a man who had his dwelling in a particular town on the day mentioned, was then a man of handsome property, taxable and taxed therein, should not gain a settlement in such town, merely because one of his minor children was destitute in some distant part of the State, and was then actually receiving support and supplies from the town in which he was then resident? Do the supplies thus furnished to the son, *ipso facto* convert the father into a pauper, according to the true meaning and intent of the provision? Such a construction not only seems to do violence to the plain and direct language of the act, and to have a manifest tendency to abolish the principle of reciprocity, founded on taxation and support, but also to lead to all that uncertainty and confusion in deciding questions of settlement hereafter, which was evidently intended to be avoided, by fixing on the 21st of March, 1821, as a *terminus a quo*. Such a construction we think inadmissible; and after mature consideration, we are of opinion that supplies cannot be considered as furnished to a man as a pauper, unless furnished to himself personally, or to one of his family; and that those only can be considered as his family, who continue under his care and protection. As the language of the statute is plain, we are not disposed to seek for occult meanings, and thus draw conclusions which may never have been contemplated by the legislature. The consequence is, that the supplies, furnished in this case to the children, cannot be considered as furnished to the father as a pauper, and accordingly the exception is over-ruled, and the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas affirmed.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

From France.—The ship *Edward Quessel*, Capt. Hawkins, arrived here this morning from Havre-de-Grace, which place she left on the first of August. By this arrival, the Editors of the Com. Advertiser have received files of French papers and letters to the 31st ult. From Gallagani's Messenger, we have made the following summary:

The affairs of the Quotidienne, for inserting the letter of the Archbishop of Toulouse, came on for a hearing on the 29th July, before the Tribunal of the Correctional Police. The responsible Editor did not appear, and the king's Advocate argued that the insertion of the letter tended to the disobedience of the laws, and called on the Court to impose a fine. Judgment was postponed for a week.

The Chamber of Peers held a meeting on the 30th to consider and examine the Budget.

The Baron de Rothschild has sent to the Prefect of the Department the sum of 12,000 francs, to be distributed among the poor of Paris, on the occasion of his marriage.

The King and Queen of Sardinia are on a tour in Savoy.

The Count de Galtz has declined his appointment of Prussian Minister at London, on account of ill-health. M. de Schluden has been nominated in his place.

The Prince de Metternich has delayed his departure from Jolanienberg, in consequence of important despatches arriving at the same time from London, Vienna and Paris.

The King seems to be in good health—riding out on horseback—presiding at Cabinet Councils, &c. The detachment of the King's body guards in Spain, are returning to France.

The Emperor Alexander quitted St. Petersburg on the 6th July on a visit of inspection to the military colonies founded by his Majesty in the Government of Novogorod.

Prince Oscar of Sweden has recently been elected Chancellor of the University of Lund. His royal highness was previously chosen Chancellor of the University of Upsal.

A letter from Rome, July 15, says—"The Holy Father held a secret consistory on the 12th inst. at the palace of the Vatican, at which different prelates were preconized to the vacant sees. Among others M. Adalberto Skarzewsky, Bishop of Dublin, was preconized to the metropolitan church of Warsaw, upon the proposition of the Emperor Alexander, as King of Poland."

In Prussia the heat has been very great, and little rain, the thermometer being often at 75 to 80 degrees. In Russia it is said to have been at 90 degrees.

Mr. Stratford Canning was to leave England in a few days for St. Petersburg, to succeed Sir Charles Bagot in his embassy to that court.

Paris papers mentioned that the dismissed Minister Chateaubriand, was destined to an important embassy.

The Emperor ALEXANDER had conferred stars and garters on the most distinguished officers of the French army of Spain.

Hostilities against the Algerines have been suspended, by the interposition of the Porte, with the view to effect an accommodation with Great Britain.

It is a singular circumstance that the Pope and the Duke of York have lately, simultaneously, appeared in the ranks of those who oppose the indiscriminate circulation of the Bible.

The London papers teem with anecdotes of the repudiation of a fair American, late wife of Mr. Henry Baring, for crim. con. She was for a short time Countess of Tilly, having, when Miss Bingham, eloped with, and married to a Count of that title in Philadelphia, when only 16 years old, and whose marriage was annulled by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Mr. B. married her soon after. She is said to have been extremely beautiful.

WAR.—From the attention which the French Government now pays to its Marine—it may be supposed that if any hostilities are contemplated, they are expected to be such as will require a naval force—and we fear something is contemplated unfavorable to S. America.—There appears to be an ambitious restless party in France, who are discontented with peace, and thirst for glory, or the humbling of England.

SPAIN.—A letter from Madrid says France has assured the King of Spain that she will insist on America's not recognizing the independence of S. America!

We find, by a private letter from Madrid, that the Spanish Government entertains some alarm for Havana, it having been reported that the Colombian government had succeeded in organizing a conspiracy among the blacks of Cuba, and obtained a considerable party among the Spanish residents.

Accounts from Constantinople are to July 3.

Letters from Constantinople complain of the haughtiness of the new French Ambassador, M. Guilleminot; but prophesy the French will not regain the influence they aim at.

Col. Gordon, a faithful friend of the Greeks, and one of the Agents of the late loan, has been ordered by the king of England to return home.

The Greeks have given notice that they shall treat as enemies, vessels freighted by the Turks.

A store in New-York has been forced, and robbed of silk goods to the value of \$700.

Ancient Relics.—In excavating the earth for a cellar, at the south end of Benefit-street, on Thursday morning last, upon land of Thomas Peckman, Esq. a human skeleton was discovered, placed in a sitting posture, with its face to the west, and having by its side a stone pipe. Many of the bones were broken to pieces, and being thrown upon the ground by the laborers, and the skull which was perfect in form, crumbled to pieces when brought to the air. The right thigh bone, with the pipe, were left at our office, for the inspection of the antiquarian, by Dr. Richmond, of this town, the proprietor, who intends to deposit them among the collections of the Rhode-Island Historical Society.

These are evidences of a very ancient interment, and probably of one of the aborigines.—P. Gazette.

At a Court of Probate, holden at Rumsford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-four:

ON the petition of PETER C. VIRGIN, Attorney to Christopher Gore and Samuel Gore, Executors of the estate of JOHN GORE, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, representing that the personal estate, of said deceased, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and legacies, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of Sixty-one thousand and forty dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased within the State of Maine, as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED.—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Observer, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office, in Paris, on the second Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss. TAKEN by Execution, and to be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday, the 20th day of October next, at three o'clock P. M. at the Store of Cyrus Clark, Esq. in Turner, all the right in equity of redemption which both Staples, of said Turner, has in and unto a Farm, situated in said Turner, called and known by the name of Lot numbered 195. Said described premises are mortgaged by said Seth Staples and Moses Merrill, to Henry Warren of Plymouth, in the State of Massachusetts, to secure the payment of about four hundred and fifty dollars.

OLIVER FOLLARD, Deputy Sheriff.

Turner, Sep. 11th, 1824.

#### JEREMIAH HASKELL,

SIGN OF THE GILT HAT,

No. 7 Exchange-street.....Portland,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a general assortment of Superfine, Fine, and low-priced BEAVER, CASTOR and IMITATION

HATS,

ALL OF THE FIRST QUALITY.....ALSO,

IMITATION HATS, on favorable terms, by the case.—Men's and Boys FELT HATS.

Portland, June 28, 1821.

#### Gun Lost.

SUPPOSED to be taken through mistake, at the house of Mr. Jonathan Buck, in Buckfield, on the 16th inst. a French Gun, brass mounted, No. 41, nearly new. Whoever has said gun, probably left his, as there was one near where this was put, and by returning to Mr. Jonathan Buck's, and exchanging, he will confer a favor. JOSIAH J. KNIGHT.

Paris, Sept. 20, 1824.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN by Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday the twentieth day of October next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the store of Capt. Philo Clark, in Turner, all the right in equity of redemption which Clemens Randall has in and to the following described mortgaged real estate, situated in the westerly part of Turner in said County, described as follows, viz: it being the northerly and easterly part of lot No. 154, with the buildings thereon, and is the same that Clemens Randall mortgaged to William C. Whitney, Esq. of Hebron, in said County, September 1822, for about the sum of five hundred dollars.

DAVID HALE, Deputy Sheriff.

September 11, 1824.

#### Administrator's Sale.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of September instant, at 2 of the clock P. M. at the dwelling house of the late Luther Pratt, of Paris, deceased—all the Apples now growing (in the orchard) on the farm belonging to said deceased's estate.—Terms liberal and made known at the sale.

THOMAS CLARK,

Adm. de bonis non of said estate.

September 15th, 1824.

#### Executor's Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by order of the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, on Monday the 18th day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, on the premises, in Lovell—One third part of a Felling Mill, Privilege, tools and apparatus, except the Shears, situated in the town of Lovell, in said County of Oxford. Said estate is to be sold for the payment of the debts of Moses Chandler, late of Fryeburg, Physician, deceased.—Terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

JOSEPH CHANDLER, Executor.

Fryeburg, Sept. 13th, 1824.

#### PORTLAND AND PARIS

#### MAIL STAGE.

THE Proprietor of the above line in future intends running his Stage twice a week.

It will start from Portland on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M. and pass through the following towns, viz: Westbrook, Falmouth, Gray, Poland, Hebron, Norway and arrive at Paris same day.

Every Saturday it will pass through New-Gloucester and Muskegon, going from Portland; and every Monday pass through the same towns in returning to Portland.

#### RATES OF FARE.

On Wednesdays going from Portland, and on Fridays returning.

From Portland to Gray,	-	-	\$1 00
" " Poland,	-	-	25
" " Hebron,	-	-	1 50
" " Norway,	-	-	1 00
" " Paris,	-	-	2 00

On Saturdays going from Portland, and on Mondays returning.

From Portland to Gray,	-	-	\$1 00
" " New-Gloucester,	-	-	1 37
" " Minot,	-	-	1 50
" " Poland,	-	-	1 50
" " Hebron,	-	-	1 75
" " Norway,	-	-	2 00
" " Paris,	-	-	2 25

Those who wish for passage in the above line, or to entrust business to the care of the subscriber, will please apply at I. WATERHOUSE'S Stage Tavern, in Portland, or to the subscriber's boarding house, on Paris Hill.

The subscriber pledges himself that good Carriages and Horses shall be provided. And that nothing, which assiduity and unremitting exertion can effect shall be left unaccomplished to entitle him to a share of public patronage.

JAMES LONGLEY.

#### Classical Books, &c.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the OXFORD Bookstore, Humbolt's New Spain; History of Rome; History of Greece; Life of Bonaparte; Life of Commodore Decatur; Life of Commodore Perry; Life of Mrs. Graham; and Life of Martin Luther.

Also—For sale, the following Classical Books, viz. Adams' Roman Antiquities; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; Virgil Delphina; Horace Delphina; Cicero de Oratore; Cicero's Orations; Excerpta Latina; Titii Livii; Viri Romanae; Latin Primus; Latin Primer; Latin Grammar; Greek Grammar; Greek Testaments; Minora, &c.

Also.—A good assortment of Stationary Articles, among which are Demi, Foolscap, Pot, and Letter Paper; Gilt Letter Paper; Drawing Paper; Marble Paper; Quills; Red and Black Ink-Powder; Inkstands; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Slates; Scales and Dividers; Protractors; Lead Pencils; India Rubber; Sponge; Pocket Books; Memorandum Books; Ladies' Indispensables; Penknives and Razors of the first quality; Razor Strops; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Real Windsor Soap; Transparent Soap; Wash Balls; Watch Chains and Keys; with many other articles, which will be sold at the Oxford Bookstore prices.

Sept. 16.

#### Spectacles and Combs.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the OXFORD Bookstore, a good assortment of

#### SPECTACLES

suitable for all ages. Also—a large assortment of HAIR COMBS; Head and Ivory Combs, which will be sold unusually cheap.

For sale, as above, a few Steel Plated SHOVELS, with strapped backs—cheap.

Sept. 16.

WANTED—A smart active BOY, as an apprentice to the Printing business. Apply at the Oxford Bookstore.

Sept. 23.



## POETRY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.  
WOMAN.

Our prospects how joyless, our pathway how cold,  
Had woman no fellowship here;  
The blossoms of life would expand and unfold,  
To die, were it not for her tear.

Like dew-drops that freshen the flower of the wild,  
Which else might too early decay;  
That tear is the strength of Mortality's child,  
The cordial that sweetens his way.

On the pillow of anguish, bewildered and weak,  
What balm is so welcome to woe,  
As the full gush of feeling, that moistens the cheek  
Of Mercy's fair agent below?

Protectress of childhood! who muses like thee,  
O'er life's early innocent hours,  
And trembles when Helplessness clings to the knee,  
To think how futurity lowers?

Adviser of Youth! to thy counsel we owe  
Our noblest, our holiest joys;  
And when thy mild accents no longer can flow,  
That counsel the fond heart employs.

Companion of Man! the first, latest and best,  
On being's dark turbulent sea,  
Oh! where could the storm-beaten wanderer rest,  
Without an attendant like thee?

ADRIAN.

### AN ADDRESS TO A FOND MOTHER.

Say, while you press with glowing love,  
The darling to your breast,  
And all a mother's pleasures prove,  
Are you entirely blest?

Ah, no! a thousand tender cares  
By turns your thoughts employ;  
Now rising hopes, now anxious fears,  
And grief succeeds to joy.

Dear innocent, its lovely smiles,  
With what delight you view!  
But every pain the infant feels,  
The mother feels it too.

Then whispers busy cruel fear,  
The child, alas, may die!  
And nature prompts the ready tear,  
And heaves the rising sigh.

Say, does not heaven our comforts mix  
With more than equal pain;  
To teach us, if our hearts we fix  
On earth, we fix in vain?

Then be our earthly joys resign'd,  
Since here we cannot rest;  
For earthly joys were ne'er design'd  
To make us fully blest.

## MORALITY.

### ST. PAUL'S SHIPWRECK.

Letter from Mr. Temple, to a clergyman in the vicinity  
of Boston. "MALTA, May 24, 1824.

My dear Christian Brother.—You perhaps think it strange that I should reside more than two entire years in this island, without visiting once, during that period, the spot, where it is supposed the Apostle to the Gentiles was shipwrecked. A few days ago, for the first time, I visited what is here called "St. Paul's Bay," distant from Valetta, the principal city in the island, about six miles. In reading the account of the Apostle's shipwreck, as it is recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, I have always encountered difficulties, which I could never overcome. The difficulty of understanding this account, is much greater in our English translation than in the original. In the English we hear of their "falling into a place where two seas met;" the original is, "cistopon di-thallasson," a place washed on both sides by the sea. On the N. W. side of St. Paul's Bay, there is a tongue of land extremely rocky, that extends half a mile perhaps or more into the sea, in the direction from S. W. to N. E. This of course, is washed on both sides, as often as the wind blows from the E. or N. E. which was anciently called Euroclydon, but at present, Gergale. The sea, brought in by this wind, dashes upon the point of this tongue of land, is divided, and then sweeps along on both sides. Upon this point the natives say the vessel struck, and its present appearance renders this opinion, highly probable to my own mind, though others might think differently.—The vessel struck upon the rocks probably, for I saw no sand near the place, and I believe there is none.

Our translation informs us that they discovered "a certain creek with a shore." This language, to me, conveys no idea. A creek without a shore would be a paradox. Who ever saw a creek without two shores? The original is not attended by this difficulty. They discovered "kolpon de tina echonta nigalion," a certain gulf or bay, having a shore, or a convenient landing place.—Such in reality is the bay of St. Paul. It can be distinctly and easily seen from the ocean that this bay has a good and convenient shore for landing, while many other parts of the island present to the ocean a bold and appalling shore, where it would be totally impracticable, if not impossible to land, especially during a storm.

The depth of the water in this bay is not great, for you can distinctly see the bottom when at a half a mile from the land: and as you approach the land, the depth is gradually diminished, until you would imagine that it were possible to wade, while you are several rods distant from the shore.

The bottom is solid rock, and not sand. The bay extends inland, I should think, for we did not measure it, at least a mile, and probably considerably farther, and perhaps half a mile in width.

There is a small church standing on the spot where it is said the Apostle gathered the bundle of sticks and put them on the fire whence the viper came forth and fastened on his hand. A bundle of sticks might easily be gathered near the same spot, from the branches of fig trees, carob trees, and other small trees, growing within the neighboring inclosures.

Our visit to this bay was by water, and from nearly the same direction in which the Apostle probably was driven by the furious Euroclydon. This bay so well answers to the description given in the Acts, of the place where Paul was wrecked, that I can entertain no doubt that it is the same. It has certainly all the prominent features of the place, where the pen of inspiration informs us the ship which bore the Apostle was broken in pieces by the violence of the waves. I am not aware that any other place is pointed out in the island, where that remarkable event is supposed to have happened.

If we reflect on the miraculous preservation of the whole company on board amounting to 276 persons, wrecked in a tremendous storm upon an unknown coast, the preservation of the Apostle from the mortal bite of the viper, and the succeeding miracle which he afterwards wrought in the island, thus exciting universal attention, it seems to me highly probable, and almost certain, that the spot where he was wrecked, would be ever afterwards well known.

The holy Apostle and his shipwrecked companions have gone, ages ago, to their long home; the vipers which then infested the island, have long since disappeared; but every winter hears still the loud roar of the fierce Euroclydon, and the shores feel the terrible shock of the mountain waves which it sets in motion—but alas, though the same winds still blow, and the same ocean still roars, the same Gospel which Paul preached, is preached here no longer; the same Saviour whom he adored, I fear, is known and adored only by a very few.

After reading this short description of St. Paul's Bay, and glancing at the present state of the island, you will unite I trust with me, in praying that God would send hither another Apostle, holy and zealous as Paul, to preach again the unsearchable riches of Christ, as the natives believe Paul did, when he was sent by divine providence to visit this island eighteen hundred years ago. I remain your very affectionate brother.

D. TEMPLE.

### MR. WHITEFIELD.

Mr. Whitefield was one day preaching in Boston the wonders of creation, providence and redemption, when a violent tempest of thunder and lightning arose. In the midst of the sermon it had attained to such a tremendous pitch of wild uproar, that the congregation sat fixed in almost breathless awe. The Doctor closed his note-book, and stepping into one of the wings of the desk, fell on his knees, and with much feeling and fine taste repeated,

"Hark!—th' ETERNAL rends the sky!  
A mighty voice before him goes!  
A voice of music to his friends,  
But threatening thunder to his foes!  
Come, children to your father's arms,  
Hide in the chambers of my grace,  
Till the fierce storm be overblown,  
And my revenging fury cease."

"Let us devoutly sing to the praise and glory of God, the 7th Hymn: Old Hundred."

The whole congregation instantly arose, and poured forth the sacred song, in which they were nobly seconded by the scientific and respectable Mr. —, on the full organ, in a style of pious grandeur, and heartfelt devotion that never was surpassed. By the time the hymn was finished, the storm was hushed; and the sun bursting forth, shewed through the windows to the enraptured assembly, a magnificent and brilliant arch of peace. The preacher resumed the desk, and his discourse, with this appropriate quotation:

"Look upon the rainbow, and praise him that made it; very beautiful it is in the brightness thereof!"

"It compasseth the heaven about with a glorious circle; and the hands of the Most High have bended it."

The remainder of the services were well calculated to sustain that elevated feeling which had been produced; and the benediction, with which the good man dismissed the flock, was universally received with streaming eyes and hearts overflowing with tenderness and gratitude.

### PARAPHRASE.

On the 12th Chapter of Ecclesiastes—1 to 7. v.

Man is composed of two parts; a rational soul and an organical body. He holds a middle rank between the natural and spiritual world, and partakes of both. His soul, resembling the world from which it has derived its origin, is immortal; but his body, like the world from which it sprang, is perishable. The seeds of dissolution and decay are implanted in it, and every day, and every hour, hastens its ruin. In spite of art and medicine—in spite of precaution and care, "the evil days will come, and the years draw nigh, when we shall say, we have no pleasure in them." The pains and infirmities to which human life is incident, will follow each other in rapid succession, as "the clouds return after the rain," hiding the bright luminaries of heaven, and concealing the sources of light and joy. The hands, those once vigilant "keepers of the house," now grown paralytic, "small tremble;" and the strong men, those firm and able columns, which have so long supported the cumbersome weight of the body, "shall fail;" and ultimately sink under their burden. The teeth, the external "grinders" of the food, "shall cease because they are few," and the work of mastication be imperfectly performed. Dimness shall veil the organs of sight, when "those that look out of the windows shall be darkened." "The doors," or valves, "shall be shut in the streets" or arteries of the body, when the digestive organs become impaired or weakened, and "the sound of the internal grinding is low." Tired nature's sweet restorer, "if he visit the eyelids of age, will speedily remove again" and he will

rise up when the voice of the lark proclaims the approach of day.—"All the daughters of music shall be brought low"—he shall no more delight in singing men and singing women. Fearfulness and timidity will predominate in his mind—he shall be afraid of that which is high, and fear shall be in the way." His head, like the "almond tree" when it is in full bloom, shall be conspicuous in the congregation—the sure prognostic of approaching death. He who like the "grasshopper" in the morning of life was active and vigorous, is now a "burden" to himself; and the organs of sense being vitiated and impaired, "desire and appetite shall fail."

"The silver cord," the spinal marrow, with the numerous ramifications of nerves divided from it, shall be relaxed and lose its tone—"the golden bowl," the receptacle of the brain, "shall be broken"—the vessels by which the blood is carried back to the heart for a fresh supply "shall be broken at the fountain," and "the wheel," or instrument of circulation, which is employed for the purpose of throwing the blood to the extremities of the body, shall be "broken at the cistern." "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return to God who gave it." Then shall this curious piece of mechanism, so wonderfully wrought, and so highly finished, mingle with its original, and the liberated soul shall associate with departed spirits in the invisible world. Let us learn from hence to bestow on each part of our composition that portion of care and attention which they claim at our hands. Y.

When Dr. Franklin had approached to the very close of his life, he reasoned thus coolly with a friend:—"Death is necessary to the constitution as sleep—we shall rise as refreshed in the morning. The course of nature must soon put a period to the present mode of existence. This I shall submit to with less regret, as having seen during a long life, a good deal of this world, I feel a growing curiosity to become acquainted with some other. I can with cheerful confidence resign my spirit to that great and good parent of mankind, who created it, and who has so graciously protected me from my birth to the present hour."

## PUBLIC MEN.

### A LIST OF GENERAL OFFICERS

In the Revolutionary Army in 1781, agreeably to rank.  
GEORGE WASHINGTON, commander in chief.

#### MAJOR GENERALS.

Isaiah Putnam of Connecticut  
\*Charles Lee of Virginia  
Horatio Gates of do  
William Heath of Massachusetts  
Nathaniel Green of Rhode Island  
Wm. Alexander, (earl of Sterling) of Jersey  
Arthur St. Clair of Pennsylvania  
Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts  
Marquis de la Fayette of France  
Baron de Kalb of do  
Robert Howe of North Carolina  
Alexander McDougall of New York  
Baron Steuben of Prussia  
William Smallwood of Maryland  
Samuel Parsons of Connecticut  
Henry Knox of Massachusetts  
Dupontail, of engineers, of France

#### BRIGADIER GENERALS.

William Thompson of Virginia  
John Nixon of Massachusetts  
James Clinton of New York  
William Moultrie of South Carolina  
Laurens of North Carolina  
William Maxwell of Jersey  
Enoch Poor of New Hampshire  
John Glover of Massachusetts  
John Patterson of Connecticut  
Anthony Wayne of Pennsylvania  
William Woodford of Virginia  
Peter Muhlenburg of do  
Edward Hand of Pennsylvania  
Jerediah Huntington of Connecticut  
John Stark of New Hampshire  
Mordecai Gist of Maryland  
William Ervin of Pennsylvania

#### PROMOTED AFTER THAT PERIOD.

Daniel Morgan of Virginia  
— Sumpter of South Carolina  
— Marion of do  
Joseph Groaton of Massachusetts  
Rufus Putnam of do  
Otto Williams of Maryland.

\*Charles Lee, suspended for one year by sentence of a court martial for charges exhibited against him by Gen. Washington, at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1777, but his pride would not suffer him to resume his command at the expiration of his sentence, notwithstanding, he was still retained on the list of general officers until his death, which happened in Philadelphia in 1792.—[Bull. Amer.]

From the Somerset Journal.

Messrs. Edes & Copeland.—The subjoined monumental inscriptions on the tombs of public men who have died at Washington since the seat of government has been established there, will probably be interesting to many of your readers. It comprises the whole with the exception of Col. Ball, from Virginia, who died last winter. The tomb stones of the Vice Presidents are made of elegant white marble; the others are uniform, and of plain sand stone.

To the memory of GEORGE CLINTON. He was born in the State of New-York the 26th July, 1739, and died at the city of Washington on the 20th of April, 1811, in the 73d year of his age. He was a soldier and statesman of the revolution, eminent in council, distinguished in war, he filled with unexampled usefulness, purity and ability among many other high offices those of Governor of his native State, and of Vice President of the United States. While he lived his virtue, wisdom and valor were the pride, the or-

namment and security of his country; and when he died he left an illustrious example of a well spent life worthy of all imitation. This marble is affectionately dedicated by his children.

In memory of JOHN SMILEY, a representative from Pennsylvania, who died Dec. 30th, 1812, aged 71 years.

In memory of JOHN DAWSON, a representative from Virginia, who died March 31st, 1814, aged 62 years.

In memory of SAMUEL ALLEN OTIS, Secretary of the Senate, who died April 23d, 1811, aged 73 years.

In memory of the Hon. WILLIAM FISCHER, U. S. Senator from Maryland, who died Feb. 25th, 1822, aged 53 years.

In memory of the Hon. WILLIAM A. TRIMBLE, U. S. Senator from Ohio. Died Dec. 15, 1821, aged 35 years.

In memory of the Hon. JAMES BURNETT, Senator of the U. S. from Rhode Island. Died Dec. 26th, 1820, aged 58 years, 9 months.

In memory of the Hon. JESSE HAZARD, a representative of the U. S. from North Carolina. Died Dec. 20th, 1820, aged 40 years.

In memory of the Hon. NATHANIEL HAZARD, a representative from Rhode Island. Died Dec. 17th, 1820, aged 47 years.

Ezra Denny, a representative from New Jersey. Died Jan. 26th, 1803 in the 34th year of his age.

Major Gen. URIAH TRACY, a Senator from Connecticut. Died July 19th, 1807, aged 52 years.

The tomb of EUBRIDGE GERRY, Vice President of the U. S. who died suddenly in this city on his way to the Capitol as President of the Senate, Nov. 23d, 1814, aged 70. Thus fulfilling his own memorable injunction, "It is the duty of every citizen, though he may have but one day to live, to devote that day to the good of his country."

The Hon. FRANCIS MALBONE, a Senator of the U. S. from Rhode Island. Died June 4th, 1809, aged 50 years.

In memory of the Hon. ELLIAS BRIGHAM, a representative in the Congress of the U. S. from Massachusetts. Died July 23d, 1816, aged 73 years.

In memory of the Hon. GEORGE MUMFORD, a representative in Congress of the U. S. from North Carolina. Died Dec. 31st, 1819.

In memory of the Hon. DAVID WALKER, a representative of the U. S. from the State of Kentucky. Died March 18th, 1820, aged — years.

In memory of the Hon. RICHARD STANFORD, a representative from North Carolina. Died April 9th, 1816, aged 48 years.

The Hon. Major General THOMAS BLOUNT, a representative of the U. S. from the State of North Carolina. Died Feb'y. 7th, 1812, aged 52 years.

## ANECDOTES.

A fair retort.—A few days ago, a servant girl entered the shop of a courteous silk mercer, in a fashionable town not quite a hundred miles from the banks of the Chelt, and asked for some pink ribbon. The obliging mercer, who does not himself dislike a joke, determined to banter the poor damsel; and placing some purple ribbon on the counter facetiously asked her whether she could not fancy it was pink? "Oh yes," replied the arch Abigail, "certainly, sir; Please to cut me off twelve yards of it." The bowing shopkeeper obediently obeying her high behest, measured the required quantity, and with his most graceful bow presented it to his customer, who, after thanking him for his civility, thus played off one of the best retorts that we have heard of for a long time. "To oblige you, sir, I fancied this purple ribbon was pink; to oblige me pray fancy yourself paid!" and bowing left the shop. The scene was inimitable.

English paper.

An old gentleman, notable for his truth and veracity, once told some listeners of his extraordinary activity when a youth. He was once, he said going out to mow, and a deer jumped across the road. He pursued him, and after a hard chase, succeeded in catching him by the hind legs and killing him.

The lady expressed more surprise at the relation than was expected, and he qualified it, by saying, that a crust of snow, through which his deer's feet broke, while his were large enough to keep him up, gave him an advantage, without which, he might not have been able to overtake so fleet an animal. "Ah! but," said they "we thought you were going to mowing." He considered a minute—"I believe," said he, "I have a part of two stories."

A fellow brought a letter to a gentleman's house, who not being at home, left it with a monkey at the door. The gentleman on returning, met the man, and was angry with him: "An't please your worship, I delivered it to your son, said he. My son! 'twas a monkey. Truly said the fellow, I thought it was your son, it was so like you."

The amount of many conversations. As Dolly and Dozer were walking one day, Says Dolly to Dozer, "Why! Dozer, I say—" "Well, Dolly, what have you to say unto Dozer?" "Why! troth, then," said Dolly, "I really don't know, Sir."

An Attorney observed a boy about 9 years old diverting himself at play, whose eccentricity attracted his attention—"Come here my lad," said he.—He accordingly came, and after chatting a little, asked the attorney what case was to be tried next. "A case between the Pope and the Devil," answered the attorney, "and which do you suppose will gain the action?" "I guess it will be a pretty tight squeeze; the Pope has the most money, but the Devil has most lawyers."

VOL. I.

## OBSERVATIONS.

"Now he came to Lu-  
sept. Then grief stirred  
turned his sudden step."

The years of youth we  
White was his hair, and  
The autumn blast blew  
Against his pale and

The warrior's plume was  
Fame's laurels on his brow  
But all could not conceal  
Or the deep fixture of

He bent before the dawn  
Beneath which slept a  
It was the last of Fing  
That slumbered in this

The battle how'd arou  
It called on him a land  
But naught the hero's  
Or from the sleep of de

The pangs which rent  
Were not by words or  
For resolution proudly  
To overcome paternal

The friends of Fingal's  
Existed but in Poet's  
The wailing blast, and  
Sung the sad requiem of

This painful thought  
And every feeling chok'd  
He rush'd into the thick  
Nor friend, nor son w

## COMMUN.

As this disease has

and is prevailing in  
with much severity, I  
few remarks on the  
this unwelcome disease,  
arisen among physician  
ry and practice of this  
weeds of mourning test  
ages over almost every  
ed world. In towns, c  
mortality has been b  
plague; and in camps  
of history lament less f  
eries of war, than for  
of this ruthless malady.  
of this distemper is m  
ment is veiled in dou  
well aware that the fas  
disease, "that it begins  
ates to the circumference  
others) has been the en  
whose voice was spen  
cents of mercy!

The symptoms of  
known, that they ne  
causes are in common  
excepting the predispos  
producing a local conce  
the stomach and bowels  
stenham, Mosley and C  
of the season, turned in  
els, is the most ration  
seen. During some ex  
servation in the dysente  
I have become establi  
which reveals the treat  
common principles, viz.  
lation by revulsion from  
treat the case on commo  
action; and sweating is  
edy to fulfil the first in  
be lost in vain chimera  
tic; the patient shou  
bed; blankets, rung out  
on the abdomen; takin  
warm mint tea, such as  
with a sufficient quantity  
duce a profuse sweating  
the wet blankets shou  
warm dry ones. It is  
this is in the outset of  
the sweating should be  
continued longer. Th  
kept up twenty-four or  
until the patient feels co  
ng should be then mo  
otherwise the disease w  
the bowels. I have kno  
ed by this simple proc  
sion could be had.

Internal means are  
duce sweating; for t  
powders answer very  
tity of ipecac be added  
three emetic operation  
proportion of ipe  
plate of potash should  
six hours.

While the patient is s  
operation of the emetic,  
fully of agreeable drink  
gruel, sago, avens root.  
Bleeding is as necessa  
many other epidemics—  
tempting to sweat, the  
hot, bleeding is the mo  
promote sweat. When  
early in this disease, the  
rise; when it should be  
the other curative mean